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The People's Press.

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## Political.

ADDRESS OF

## HON. J. M. LEACH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Washington City, May 22, 1874.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS: To prevent any misunderstanding among the people of the Fifth District, I take this method of communicating publicly my purpose not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress. My most intimate friends were informed of this soon after my re-election to the present Congress.

A continued public service (with but a short interval) of nearly twenty-five years, together with the sad results of the war, has left me like many others, comparatively poor, and kept me for long periods away from my family; and unless, in the remaining years of my life, I do something for them, I feel that I shall come within the denunciation—"he that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel."

Surrendering public office at the end of my term, as I shall cheerfully do, I shall carry with me to private life feelings of profound thanks and heartfelt gratitude to the people who have so often and so long—aye, who have always given me their suffrages and their confidence. And whilst conscious that I have not brought to the counsels of State, or the Federal Government, eloquence and genius—those essential perquisites of fame and renown; yet, whatever of talent and moral power God has given me, I have dedicated to the interests and prosperity of my native State, and hence I shall not affect the modesty of saying that I have not in some degree, deserved these marks of public favor. If I have ever raised voice, or given a vote during my long public life, from motives other than that of patriotism, regardless of any consequences save those which might affect the State's destiny through the long track of coming years, I have been the victim of a great self-delusion.

I have often put my chances of popular approval in jeopardy and peril for the time, by the advocacy and support of liberal measures, in advance of the cotemporaneous sentiments of the people; such as the Internal Improvements of the State, all of which I supported; the Common School system of education; the Asylums, and many other measures, during the fourteen years I served in the two branches of the Legislature; all of which monies were utilized and honestly applied, while neither corruption, frauds, defalcations nor swindles, marred the bright historic records of North Carolina legislation. In these and many other laws that I aided in passing—having for their object the improvement, elevation and prosperity of the State—I think I did right, because in all I was sustained by the people.

In thus voluntarily retiring, after so long a term of office, I hope I may be allowed to refer to, and briefly defend the only vote of my whole life that has been objected to and severely criticised; I mean that of the increased salary and back pay bill, *so-called*.

This false clamor, already subsided, because the people have learned that nearly the whole truth was for a time suppressed—had its origin with a portion of the press and aspirants for office, as is well known throughout the country; and some of the honest people were, for a time, thereby misled by their misrepresentations.

What are the recorded *facts* that were *suppressed* or never *known*, by the presses alluded to and the small politicians, through ignorance, or demagogism? They are *these:* the *salary bill* was *one* of a series of measures engrafted on an appropriation bill;—the repeal of the Franking Privilege, and the immense reduction thereby, as shown by the Postmaster-General, in the transportation of mail matter—cutting off from members allowances in the shape of newspapers, stationery and other matter—rather equalized than increased the pay; and these measures of reduction, by deducting from them the increased pay, there is a saving to the country and tax payers of over one million dollars annually; so that this omnibus bill taken together, as agreed on by the Committee of Conference, and upon which the *previous question* was called, and therefore a Member had to vote for *all or none* of the bill—lessened the people's taxes over a *million of dollars!* And again, the odious Morrill Amendment was stricken from the bill by the Conference Committee, which, if passed, would have deprived the South of more than *one hundred millions of dollars*, which it is entitled to, and several millions of which, upon every principle of law, equity and justice, is due, and I trust will be paid to North Carolina, from the Treasury of the United States. As to what is erroneously called the back pay feature, I have only to say that each Congress fixes its pay, and this is done during the Congress so fixing it, and retro-acts to the beginning of the current Congress. It may fix its pay at ten thousand or one thousand dollars. This has been done *five times* since the formation of the Government, pay commencing with the beginning of the Congress passing the Act; and the best men of the land, and the ablest statesmen have so voted, and the same has been done again and again by the *Legislature of North Carolina*, and by the Legislatures of *twenty-one* other States! President George Washington urged the passage of and signed the first bill increasing the pay of Congressmen and others, which extended back to the beginning of that Congress, and the increase was *seven times greater then* than *now*, taking the population and revenue of the two periods, respectively. So that my vote, taken as a whole, actually *reduced* the perple's taxes over *one million of dollars* instead of *increasing* them. Now let those denounce President Washington, who was in favor of seven times more pay than I voted for as above explained, and that too without any corresponding diminution. They can't denounce me without denouncing him, as well as a majority of the great fathers of the Republic and authors of our liberties. Standing, therefore, entrenched behind *his* immortal name, I feel justified, secure and defended. I add that my colleague—Hon. Alfred M. Waddell, who voted for the bill, and against its repeal, has been *unanimously* renominated for Congress by as intelligent and patriotic a constituency as there is in the United States; and I predict Mr. Cobb, the Republican member, will also be re-nominated.

So that, to briefly recapitulate: beginning with President Washington's administration (himself approving by his signature the first act), Congress has set the precedent five times of voting for increased pay, extending back in in every instance to the beginning of the Congress enacting the law, and in every instance increased without any corresponding reduction (as was the case in the measures I supported), greatly more, in proportion to population and revenue, than the act I voted for. Now, whether I did right or not, where is there an honest, fair-minded man that will not give me credit for integrity of purpose, since my votes in this connexion reduced their taxes instead of increasing them, besides opening up the way for North Carolina and the other Southern States to recover over one hundred millions of dollars justly due under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, after the defeat of the odious Morrill amendment, engrafted in the Senate on this bill.

With these recorded facts, for the first time submitted to my constituents and the people of the State, I shall serenely wait with calm self-poise, relying on reason and truth to assert their own vindication—the verdict of the people—feeling assured they will pronounce for me.

A few words as to the future of my district and the State, and I will close. I predict the election of the nominee in my place by a rousing majority, although I know not into whose hands the banner will be placed, but doubtless into true and trusty hands; and whoever he may be, I shall cordially support him with voice and vote. I feel pretty sure, for reasons I will not undertake to assign, that Judge Settle will not be a candidate, and my word for it, he is *two thousand*—certainly *fifteen hundred*—*votes stronger* than any man the Republicans will nominate; and while I don't think he could carry the district since the oppressive and odious legislation of his party here, during the present session, I feel quite sure any other man is destined to a Waterloo defeat.

In my opinion, North Carolina will never more, while the Government lasts, have another Republican Governor or Legislature, nor will any other Southern State, except downtrodden South Carolina, and perhaps for a while longer, Florida and Mississippi.

I will take leave to give two or three among many reasons for this opinion. The continued misrule, corruption and extravagance of this party, (whose mission and principles ended with the restoration of the Union and the abolition of slavery), and the persistent oppression of the South, has so firmly taken hold of the public mind, of both parties, that its power cannot be shaken off, and therefore the honest thinking men of the Republican party, who have been so long oppressed by unjust and wicked legislation, and cheated by false promises, are determined to change their rulers.

Added to this, that while, after months of hard struggle, the trading, laboring and agricultural millions of the country, were at last relieved of their financial wants and embarrassments *only* to the pitiful amount of forty-four millions of dollars of expansion of the currency, even this act of Congress, falling so far below public necessity and expectation, and the actual wants of the suffering South and West, was mercilessly vetoed by President Grant, under the dextrous management and moulding pressure of Bondholders, Banks, and vast monied monopolies; and yet, a thousand times worse still, the people are told in this veto message that the currency must not be expanded but contracted, so as to return at an early day to specie payments; and to do this, the toiling millions must be taxed still higher!—and thus the rights and interests of those sections are insulted and trifled with.

And again: I am quite sure the infamous new Civil Rights Bill—the last pound that breaks the camel's back—will be passed during the present session, every section of which is a gross violation of the Constitution; and this, mark my prediction, will be an evil day to the Republican party and Republican success ever afterwards in the South. It will certainly pass the Senate, and also the House, unless staved off by parliamentary tactics. This bill is a most gross and wanton insult to the South, for it is framed and intended to enforce, if possible, social equality; and this is what it means, and although it will work greater detriment to the black than to the white man, yet it will fall with a crushing, deadly blow on the poor, honest, laboring white man especially; while it will be execrated by every honest man of both parties and races, always excepting the utterly unscrupulous politicians throughout the State. Its tendency, if not its direct effect, is to strike down and destroy the common school system of education of both races to say nothing of Colleges, Hotels, Cemeteries, together with other incalculable mischiefs.

These are some of my reasons for the opinion that Republican misrule is destined soon to end in North Carolina, and in the South generally.

North Carolina—Heaven bless her!—the home of brave men and fair women, has, thank God! a past history that cannot be taken from her, while her soil holds the sacred ashes of her glorious dead! As one of her humble but loving sons, I ardently hope and trust, that all the good and true men within her borders will unite with patriotic endeavor and hearty good will to rebuild her shattered fortunes; resolving that she shall be "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled," and that they will proudly wheel the old commonwealth into rank among her more prosperous sisters, and start her onward and upward in a bright career of prosperity and greatness.

J. M. LEACH.

## Select Miscellany.

### Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—In the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, yesterday, the committee on fraternal relations with the Northern Methodist Church, reported that it is deemed proper for the attainment of the object sought, and to guard against misapprehension, to declare that the organizations are not involved in fraternity. In our view of the subject the reasons for a separate existence of the two branches of the Methodist Church are such as to make a corporate union undesirable. The causes which led to the division in 1844 have not disappeared. Reference is made to the inconvenience of organizing a proper basis of representation to the General Conference, and the difference in power claimed by the two branches as inherent to the General Conference. On the subject of slavery, the report says that the position of Southern Methodism is scriptural. Our opinions have undergone no change. It refers to the fact that many colored persons who had been converted through their instrumentality have gone over to the Northern Church, and says: "Following the indication of Providence, we have, without abandoning the work, adopted our methods of changing the condition of the African race. Many of them had been drawn away from us by appliances that we were not prepared to counteract, but the remnant remained, and at their request we have set off our independent ecclesiastical bodies. We have turned over to them the titles and possessions of Church property formerly held by us. Our Northern brethren, have pursued a different plan, and they seem committed to it by honest and conscientious convictions. They have mixed conferences, mixed congregations, and mixed schools. We do not ask them to adopt our plan. We could not adopt theirs.

The report then gives details of the effort made by the Southern branch in 1840 to reconcile differences, and the refusal of the Northern branch to receive commissioners; also a renewal of the effort made in 1870. The report then says: "Thus stood the case when the distinguished delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Conference of 1872 brought us their fraternal geetings. We hail them with pleasure, and welcome the opportunity at length offered us of entering into negotiations to secure tranquilty and fellowship to our alienated communions upon a permanent basis, and alike honorable to all."

Special stress is laid upon the necessity of recognizing the plan of separation originally proposed by the Church South. It says: "The plan of separation is too important to be lightly estimated by us. If its provisions touching territorial limits have been violated, we are ready to confer with our Northern brethren on that point. Measures preparatory to a formal fraternity would be defective that would leave out of view the various questions in dispute between ourselves. These question relate to the course pursued by some of their accredited agent while prosecuting their work in the South, and to property which has been taken and held by them to this day against our protest and remonstrance. Although feeling ourselves sorely aggrieved in these things we stand ready to meet our brothers in a spirit of christian candor, and to compose all differences upon principles af justice and equity."

The report expresses regret that the northern commissioners were not empowered to agree upon a plan of settlement, and says: "We are prepared to take advanced steps in this direction, and waiving any consideration of which might justify greater reserve we will only appoint a delegation to return greeting so gracefully conveyed to us, but will also provide for a commission to meet a similar commission for the purpose of settling disturbing questions."

An animated debate followed the report, in which it was evident a large majority endorsed the sentiments expressed by the committee, but were in favor of not complicating the basis for establishing fraternal relations with reference to old difficulties between the two bodies.

The report was finally recomitted.

### The Oldest City in the World.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in the sands of the desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the Tigris and Euphrates: Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a center of trade and travel—an island of verdure in a desert—"a predestinated capital" with martial and sacred associations extending through more than thirty centuries. It was "near Damascus" that Saul of Tarsus saw the "light from heaven above the brightness of the sun; the street which is called Strait, in which it was said, "he prayeth," still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago; there is still the shiek, the ass and the water-wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and of the Mediterranean still "occupy" these "with the multitude of their waiters." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, "because it is given to man to have but one paradise, and, for his part, he resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Julian called "the eye of the east," as it was in the time of Isaiah, "the head of Syria." From Damascus came the damson, our blue plums, and the delicious apricot of Portugal, called damasco; damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth bright ground; the damask rose, introduced into England in the time of Henry VIII; the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and wonderful elasticity, the secret of whose manufacture was lost when Tamerline carried off the artists into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold, a kind of mosaic engraving and sculpture united—called Damascene keening—with which boxes and bureaux, and guns, and swords were ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams from Lebanon, the "rivers of Damascus," the "river of gold," still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of "Syrian gardens.

What axles on a railroad train are most likely to be broken?—The *tender* axles.

### Johanna Sebus.

The poet Goethe tells a sad and beautiful story, and it is the more sad and beautiful because it is true, of a young girl, Johanna Sebus, who in the year 1809, when the sea broke down the dykes and overflowed her native village, proved herself worthy of a great poet's song.

Johanna, or Joanna, as we would call her, was only seventeen years old, but no one in the village had the noble spirit and quiet courage of this strong, true-hearted girl.

When the waters rose around the houses, and the waves came up to the very doorsteps, Johanna knew there was no longer safety, excepting on the high grounds near the village. But how were they to reach those high grounds? The water was nearly knee-deep, and rising every moment. The roaring and surging of the waves and wind was heard in every direction, and the dyke was giving way, piece by piece, before the rushing flood. Every moment the danger increased. There was no time to hesitate.

Johanna's mother, an aged woman, could not force her way through those raging waves. But Johanna was tall and strong. She took her old mother in her arms and stepped boldly into the flood. The waves dashed against her, and she pressed on. Her neighbors, a mother and three children, seeing her leave them, were seized with a sudden terror. Not until this moment did they know how much they depended on the brave Johanna, the only person to whom they could look for counsel or help in this hour of peril.

After a word or two of encouragement to her mother, who trembled as she saw the waters boiling beneath her—so terribly near to her—Johanna turned to her neighbors and called to them to fly to the hill close by, which was yet dry, and would afford them safety for a time, and assured them she would return for them as soon as she had placed her mother on the high ground. "And my poor goat," she cried, as she heard her favorite bleating after her; "take him with you. Don't leave him to die."

As son as she reached a place of safety, Johanna set her mother on the ground, and without a moment's pause, turned to hurry back through the ever-deepening water. Her old mother cried out:

"Oh! where are you going? The path is washed away! Oh, my daughter! will you go into that dreadful flood again?"

"Mother, they must be saved!" said Johanna, as she plunged into the water, by this time more than knee-deep.

The dyke was now on the point of giving away entirely. A hill of water seemed roaring and foaming towards the village.

But Johanna pressed on over the path she knew so well, although it was now covered by water. The waves dashed against her, almost knocking her over, and dashing her from head to foot. At last she reached the little hill where she had left her neighbors. But almost at this moment the dyke gave way; a mad deluge rushed in sweeping over everything before it, and around the little hill soon boiled a turbulent sea, rising above its highest point.

As the great waves roll over the ground on which they stand, clinging in terror to each other, Johanna's poor neighbor and her children cannot keep their foothold. They are washed away and disappear beneath the raging flood. As they sink, one of the children seizes the goat by the horn and drags him down. Thus all but Johanna are lost.

Johanna stands alone, still firm and strong, but the waters are rising and rising around her.

Who is there now to save this noble girl? She has many friends and many lovers, but no one of them comes near her now. Nothing comes near her but the salt, angry waves. Nowhere can she see even a boat.

She casts one look up to Heaven, and then the waters surge fiercely against her, and she is gone.

Now nothing is to be seen where the village stood but a wild waste of waters, with here and there a steeple or a tree rising above the flood.

But as the survivors gaze upon the widespread desolation, the thought of the brave and beautiful girl who gave her life for others throws a deeper gloom upon the mournful scene.

And even when the waters subside and the land reappears, no one who knew Johanna can be glad. They weep for her and cannot forget her,

This is a sad story of a noble girl. Only those who have read it as Goethe so tenderly and dramatically tells it in his poem "Johanna Sebus" can appreciate its true pathos and force. *St. Nicholas.*

### Transfusion of Blood.

At the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Science an interesting paper was read on an operation of transfusion of blood, successfully performed by Dr. Behier on a female patient, who has since left the Hotel Dieu perfectly cured. At the time the operation was decided on the woman appeared to be on the very brink of the grave; the pulse was imperceptible, her weakness such that she could not move, her eyesight all but extinguished; she was unable to speak, and nothing would stay on her stomach. Dr. Beheir performed the operation in the presence of a number of students, to whom he afterward explained the principles by which he had been guided. One of the obstacles that had hitherto caused transfusion to be looked upon with disfavor was the difficulty of introducing the nozzle of the syringe into the vein, it sometimes happening that the trocar would wound it without penetrating into the cavity of of the vessel, or else would pass through on the opposite side.

The late Dr. Nelaton had proposed to obviate this by an incision of the skin an inch long, in order to bring the vein into view; Dr. Beheir prefers opening the vessel with the lancet, as in blood-letting; he recommends the injection to be performed slowly, to prevent sudden repletion of the right ventricle of the heart, which would cause asphyxia and death. The imminence of such a state is indicated by a premonitory cough, on the occurrence of which the injection should be instantly stopped. The quantity of blood administered in this case was not more than 80 grammes. Baron Larry, after the reading of this paper, said that it was one of the most interesting cases of transfusion of blood that had ever come to his knowledge. The possibility of success was now proved beyond a doubt after a controversy which had lasted for upward of two centuries.

### New England Cotton Mills.

The recent reports of impending strikes in the Mills at Fall River, Mass., has been the occasion for some investigation by the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, the results of which are made known in an interesting article, from which we take the following extract:

The total production of print cloths at Fall River is now 118,000 pieces per annum. Of these 45,000 pieces are for spot sales, the balance being sold on contracts. For May there were 53,000 pieces weekly not engaged, and for June 58,000 pieces; while of the July production 48,000 pieces are already contracted for. The major part of the contracts have been made at 5⅝, 10 to 60 days; but a few have been sold as high as 5¾ cents, 10 days, while probably 15,000 pieces weekly are delivering on contracts made at 5½ cents, 30 days. Nearly all the print cloth mills have their cotton in store-house sufficient to last them into August, the bulk having been bought at a price ranging from 13 cents to 14 cents, though there are instances where mills, as did the Troy, Borden and Mechanics, anticipating their wants last autumn, when cotton was low and money hard, and having the cash, invested $100,000 in raw cotton. The mills running on bleached goods, such as the Crescent, Davol, King Philip, and Mount Hope, working cotton two grades higher than that used in gray cloths, are credited as holding all the staple they will need for the season. Financially the mills are very strong. Their credit is above suspicion, and their management the most economical and thrifty. The old mills have been very successful, and many of the fifteen mills, built within the past two years, have their stock in the hands of those interested in the old corporations. The success with which all the new mills passed through the September panic is due to the fact that all the stock and all the loans were carried by Fall River people, it being estimated that $2,000,000 are now loaned on note securities to mill enterprises in Fall River by her own citizens. The value of the stock of all the old corporations has greatly increased, notably the Merchants' Granite and Union, which are worth $110,000 on a par value of $1,000, the last named corporation making a dividend last year of $1,400 on each share. There are two new cotton mills to be built this year, the New Border City, 4,500 spindles, now under way, and a co-operative mill of 10,000 spindles, the land for which has been secured, and the subscription is now circulated among the working people.

This continued increase in the manufacturing capacity of Fall River has given an unprecedented advance. A lot of twenty acres on the the river, beyond the suburbs, in 1865, at that time changed hands for $1,800. Again in 1870 it sold for $20,000, and to-day a bid is standing for it of $33,000. There have been no improvements, but now the land has been brought into the city by the extension of building, &c. A farm of sixty-five acres, just back of the city, sold in May, 1870, to a junk dealer for $45,000. There are now three mills upon it, and the city taxes the property for $100,000. Just back of the City Hall is a block of three story granite buildings, fronting on three streets. Ten years ago they sold for $7,000. Three years since the city widened one of the streets and cut off five rods from the thirty-six in the lot. The assessors awarded $15,000, and an appeal to a sheriff's jury raised the amount of the damage to $18,000. The present valuation is $80,000. This growth in Fall River has been legitimate, and it has extended to all enterprises. The case of the First National Bank is an instance. The stock of this institution, owned by eleven men, was pooled in on the passage of the bank act at $200,000. Since then the capital has been increased by the earnings to $800,000.

The great industry of Fall River is cotton manufacture, and print cloths are the principal fabrics made. There has been no test of the market since the new mills were built to determine whether the thing has been overdone or not, and manufacturers have hopes that they may run through 1874 at full production, and at the end find the exact condition of the country to absorb their goods. The mills were all in running order last July, and were then offering to sell at 5⅛ cents, 30 days, the cotton having been bought at about 15 cents. But printers held out, anticipating that the enormous increase of 45,000 pieces per week in Fall River would demoralize that market. Hence, to reduce the accumulation, the mills stopped two weeks the last of August. On the second of September the printers came in, and at 6⅜ cents for standard, an advance of a cent a yard, cleaned the market, taking 400,000 pieces, of which about 75,000 were seconds. Ten days later the Wall street panic demoralized the business of the country, and the mills decided to run half-time through October and November, and three-quarters through December.

THE VALUE OF SUNFLOWERS.—In the first place the flowers abound in honey, and supply food for bees. The seeds contain oleaginous matter, and yield oil at the rate of one gallon to the bushels, which is but little inferior to olive oil. One acre will produce fifty bushels of seed. It is also valuable food for horses and poultry. It has been used for bread by the American Indians and also in Portugal. The leaves are excellent for cattle. The stalks, while they are growing may be utilized as bean poles where they are scarce and difficult to obtain, and dry may be used as roofing or set up against a fence to form a wind-brake. They contain a large amount of potash, and are excellent for kindling. The seed has also been recommended for fuel. The reputation of the growing sunflower to absorb local miasmatic vapors, and prevent fever and ague is well known.—*American Farm Journal.*

A CHEAP DISINFECTANT.—The following is highly commended by those who have used it: Dissolve a bushel of salt in a barrel of water, and with the salt water slack a barrel of lime, which should be wet enough to form a kind of paste. For the purpose of a disinfectant this home-made chloride of lime is nearly as good as that purchased at the shops and drug stores. Use it freely about sinks, cellars, gutters, outhouses, and in this way prevent sickness, suffering and expense.

### The Flower Trade of New York.

The progress of the flower trade made in this country the past ten to fifteen years has been marvellous, and but few are aware of its present extent. Fifty years ago the dandy of the period had to search for his button-hole bouquet, not in Broadway, but had to depend upon the wandering flower-girl or visit the few distant greenhouses. To-day all is changed; fifty flower stores are to be found in Broadway alone, and as many more in other parts of the city. The trade is said to amount to over one million dollars per year. To-day flowers not only decorate the drawing-rooms of the wealthy but also the homes of the poor. The bridal, the coffin, the tomb, vie with the festival, in richness and prodigality of their floral decorations. At Christmas, New Year, Easter, the lavish supply of floral tributes arouses the curiosity as to the resource of the supply.

In spring and early summer these dealers do a large business in plants for bedding out; the remainder of the year the trade is chiefly in cut flowers. Some of the flower-stores in Broadway and Fifth Avenue do an average business of two to three hundred dollars a day. Wedding or funeral orders are often difficult to fill; in the case of the first the flowers may be anticipated, but in the funeral orders the calls are unexpected and peremptory. Tuberoses, white carnations, rose-buds, camelias, lilies of the valley, and other appropriate sorts are used. These flowers are all worked into elaborate designs, and cost accordingly. A cross and crown sells for fifty dollars; a dove eight to ten. At the funeral of a distinguished railroad president, the flowers ordered by the family cost three hundred dollars; many ornate floral gifts were contributed by friends. The whole collection was estimated to have cost fifteen hundred dollars. At another funeral the floral offerings cost two thousand. The long leaves of the *Cycus Revoluta* or Sago Palm, are sometimes used by old Knickerbocker families; two leaves are crossed on the coffin. One of these plants on exhibition at the Sibrecht Fernery on Fifth Avenue, is over one hundred and eighteen years old. On wedding occasions the church is decorated as well as the reception rooms; the bridal ball occupies a place in front of the mirrow-glass, and has floral balls hung on each side, all made of pure white flowers. The Easter floral decorations in some churches cost two thousand dollars. Private houses are also ornamented with choice and costly floral designs, as well as churches.

The workers of these beautiful designs display great taste, as all admit who examine them. It is a rare sight to see acres of gladiolus, tube-roses, lilies, and other bulbous plants, in bloom, as can be seen at Mr. Allen's, on the Central Railroad of Long Island. Of these large plantations of these flowering bulbs, five acres are alone in Japan lillies, ten in tuberoses, fifteen in gladiolus: the production is immense, and they are sold at wholesale and retail, in this country and to other parts of the world. He has just filled an order from London, amounting to $1,000 in gold.

Of the large number of the rose family, only ten to twelve sorts are prized by florists. —*American Farmer.*

### Curious Calculation.

There is something wonderful in figures; and numbers when calculated, startle us by their immensity. We talk of millions and billions with little thought of the vastness of the things we name. The lips may utter words glibly, but the understanding fails to grasp their real significance. Take our own national debt as as an illustration. Everybody knows it is large, but few have ever stopped to consider its appalling magnitude. A few calculations will not, we trust, be uninteresting to our readers:

Let us suppose that the national debt is, in round numbers, $2,500,000,000. If an experienced cashier was to commence counting this, at the rate of three silver dollars per second, and work dilligently eight hours per day, 300 days in the year, it would take him about one hundred years to complete the count.

If the silver dollars were placed, side by side, touching each other, they would reach nearly three times round the world; they would pave a highway the width of Chicago's streets more than 200 miles in length.

Fused into one solid mass of pure silver, they would make a column ten feet square and 2,500 feet high; or a bar fifty miles long and one foot square.

If each silver piece be estimated at one ounce in weight, and the money loaded into carts containing one ton each, horse and cart occupying two rods, the procession would extend five hundred miles.

Or consider, that only about $1,000,000,000 minutes have elapsed since the birth of Christ, and that if one dollar had been put away each minute, day and night, since that event, the accumulation would amount to but little more than one-third of the debt this nation now owes. If this calculation was appiied to England or France, whose national debt is nearly twice as large as ours, the result would be still more startling.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

THE PENITENTIARY.—There are four hundred and forty convicts in round numbers at the penitentiary. Twenty-four of these only are women, three white and twenty-one black. Once every month the laws and regulations of the Penitentiary are read to all the prisoners and Mr. Harrison takes occasion to give them sound and sensible lectures on morality, trying to make them reconciled to their situation. These lectures do much good and their effect is every day seen.—*Raleigh Crescent.*

A horrible story of starvation and cannibalism comes from Colorado. A party of six men set out from the Ute Indian Reservation for the far-western territory, and after a protracted absence one of them returned alone with a complaint that he had had his feet frozen and been abandoned to his fate by his companions. After closer investigation, the man finally confessed under oath that one after another of these five persons had been killed by the remainder, and that he himself had killed the last remaining man only twenty miles from the agency. He had lived on the flesh of his companions during the greater part of his absence from the Reservation!

Go to Merchant's Hotel Winston, N C.


# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874.



## JOB PRINTING.

*We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,*

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &


For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
COL. STEPHEN D. POOL,
*Of Craven.*

### The Selection of Good Men.

Our attention was drawn to this subject by an article in the Richmond *Whig*, guarding the people against the selection of unworthy representatives, as "the character of a people is judged by the character of the man whom they elect as their representative," &c.

We can point with pride to the following list of candidates for Congress from this State:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | District— | Jesse J. Yeates of Hertford. |
| 2nd | " | No nominee. |
| 3rd | " | A. M. Waddell of New Hanover. |
| 4th | " | Jos. J. Davis of Franklin. |
| 5th | " | A. M. Scales of Rockingham. |
| 6th | " | Thos. S. Ashe of Anson. |
| 7th | " | Nomination not yet made. |
| 8th | " | Rob't B. Vance of Buncombe. |

### Judicial Nominations.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | District— | Mills L. Eure. Esq., of Gates. |
| 4th | " | Col. A. A. McKoy of Sampson. |
| 5th | " | Bartholomew Fuller, of Cumberland. |
| 7th | " | Hon. John Kerr of Caswell. |
| 8th | " | Thos. J. Wilson of Forsyth. |
| 9th | " | D. Schenck of Lincoln. |

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN CONGRESS—The subject of "Woman's Rights" found its way into Congress last week, and created some discussion in that body. A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

A bill to create a new Territory out of the northern portion of Dakota was up in the Senate to-day, when an amendment was offered providing for female suffrage. This opened up a lengthy discussion during which Messrs. Morton and Carpenter declared themselves in its favor. The proposition developed considerable strength, receiving nineteen out of forty-six votes. The woman suffrage party have now made their first record in the Senate, and they intend to keep hammering away upon every possible opportunity.

After considerable discussion, *pro* and *con*, the bill to create the new territory was rejected by 19 to 29.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Butler reported a bill to allow certain citizens of the United States to practice law in the courts of the United States. The bill provides that every female citizen of the United States, otherwise duly qualified, shall be allowed to practice as attorney and counsellor at law in any court of the United States.

*The House adjourned without disposing of the subject.*

TOBACCO PROSPECT.—It seems to be generally conceded that the prospect of this year's tobacco crop is very unfavorable. R. S. Ragland, an experienced tobacco grower in Virginia, in a publication entitled the *Tobacco Leaf*, says:

"The prospects this season for a fine crop are everywhere gloomy and unpromising. The past year proved also unfavorable, and as a consequence bright wrappers and smokers are scarce and high, and will doubtless go higher as the season for working advances. Every effort should be made to grow this year as much fine bright tobacco as possible. It will be needed, and at prices that cannot fail to amply remunerate those who are so fortunate as to produce these favorite grades."

DAYS OF REST.—It is a singular fact that each day of the week is professedly set apart and observed as a period of rest among mankind. Thus, Sunday is appointed by the Christians, Monday by the Grecians, Tuesday by the Parsians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jews.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The exercises of Davidson College will commence on the 21st inst. Orations and addresses on the 24th. Commencement day on the 25th.

### A Word for Newspapers.

We clip the following article from an exchange. It is true, and we recommend it to every man who has an interest where he resides:

"Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they pay newspapers for advertising, etc., as so much given in charity. Newspapers, by enhancing the value of property in their neighborhoods, and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all such, particularly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount yearly of the meagre sum they pay for their support. Besides, every public spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper which he is not ashamed of, even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington. A good looking, thriving sheet, helps to sell property, gives character to the locality, in all respects is a desirable public convenience. If, from any cause, the matter in the local or editorial colums should not be quite up to your standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it of no account, until you are satisfied that there has been no more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good, readable sheet, it must be supported. And it must not be supported in a spirit of charity either, but because you feel a necessity to support it.—The local press is the power that moves the people."

Politicians will note and insert in their scrapbooks the following election news for this year: In Kentucky, August 3; North Carolina, Aug. 6; Vermont, September 1; Maine, September 14; Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska, October 13; Georgia, October 14; West Virginia, October 22; Louisiana, November 2; Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, Minnesota, New Jersey, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin, November 3. Besides State officers and Legislatures, varying in each State, the above thirty-two States elect this year Representatives for the Forty-fourth Congress, which is to assemble in December, 1875. Next year, elections to complete that Congress will take place in March, in New Hampshire; in April, Connecticut and Rhode Island; in September, California; and in November, 1875, Mississippi.—*Journal.*

Major Marcus Erwin has tendered his resignation as U. S. Assistant District Attorney.

☞ See Gen. Leach's circular on first page.

HON. W. M. ROBBINS.—From what we can ascertain, Hon. W. M. Robbins will undoubtedly receive the nomination for a second term in Congress, and the people of this district will triumphantly elect him:

The Charlotte *Observer* says: "Mr. Robbins has made a faithful representative. He deserves the endorsement of his people. Let us have for another term our gallant trio of statesmen Ashe, Vance and Robbins. They are good men and true."

The Raleigh *Crescent* says: Ahi Robbins, an honest old father of Randolph county, raised and educated at college, seven sons, all young men of talent, industry and integrity. Five were slain in battle during the late war, and the remaining two, Hon. Wm. M. Robbins and Frank Robbins, were maimed for life. Hon. Wm. M. is now in Congress and has golden opinions, from friend and foe, by his bold oratory and fearless course.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The bill admitting Colerado passed by a vote of 170 to 65.

ANOTHER MINE DISASTER.—On the night of the 8th, an explosion occurred in the coalmines at Wilkesbarre, Pa., burning three miners and doing considerable damage.

TOBACCO FAIR AT DANVILLE.—The Danville Board of Trade have made ample arrangements for a Tobacco Fair to be held in Danville, on the 6th of July. Planters wishing to exhibit Tobacco at the Fair should be very careful in selecting and assorting the different grades of smokers, fillers and wrappers, as to color, uniform length and quality.

HOMICIDE IN GRAYSON.—In regard to killing of Hampton by Reviss at Old Town, Grayson county, Va., the Jefferson *Messenger* has the following:

There had been some bad feelings between Reviss and Hampton for years, and on the day of the fatal event Hampton had threatened Reviss and caused him to run from him. Subsequently Mr. Wilcox admonished Hampton, he (H) said "do you take it up?" and pushed his pistol against W's chin, thereupon Frank Wilcox, son of the above, knocked Hampton down with a rock, by a blow on the head; as he lay Reviss fired his pistol three times directly into his heart. Reviss was admitted to bail.

### Indians on the War Path.

WASHINGTON, June 5th. — General Sheridan forwards to army headquarters copies of telegrams from General George A. Custer, dated Fort Abraham Lincoln, via Bismarck, D. T., May 26, announcing that he is in receipt of despatches from General Stanley and the Indian agent at the Cheyenne agency, from which it will be seen that the Indians are no longer controllable by their agent, and, in spite of the efforts of General Stanley and their agent, they have taken the warpath in formidable numbers. The alleged pretext of their excursion—namely, to attack the Rees—is simply a subterfuge, as they invariably give this purpose whenever they leave their reservation, when it is well known that not only the Rees become objects of their attack, but every white man on these frontiers is an object of their hostility. General Custer further telegraphs:—

"This voluntary and unprovoked departure of so formidable a war party from their reservation rests upon no idle rumor, but upon the positive knowledge of General Stanley and the agent of these people."

The telegram from Agent Bingham, dated Cheyenne River Agency, May 24, reports the number which have left the agency at about 400.

### The White Slaves of England.

Occasionally one finds treasure in a Blue Book, just as one occasionally finds a diamond in the straw at the bottom of a cab or a £10 note in the dust bin. Here, for example, is a Blue Book, just published, containing the reports of the inspectors of English factories for last year. Parts of this sober and official volume have all the interest of a sensational romance—yes, more than that, since its statements are not only founded on fact, but are fact. One of the inspectors goes to examine the brickmakers, and he finds them to be a most barbarous, semi-civilized, ignorant set. Men and boys look like red Indians; the sand used in brick-making being burnt red their bodies are covered with it; they work bareheaded, barefooted, with exposed breasts and with wild looks, drinking all day Sunday, Monday and Tuesday dog fighting and man fighting. They resume work on Wednesdays, when the poor little unfortunates (that is the children of both sexes, who are made to do the hardest part of the labor), are made to toil away, stamping and carrying, and pressing a good fortnight's work in three or four days. One man who last week earned in four days twenty-eight shillings ($6.60 in gold), took his wife home a loaf of bread and six pence. The rest of the money had been spent in beer and dog fighting. The law is that children under twelve must not be employed at work; but in the back country and other places this provision is constantly violated. One man who earned by his own work $600 a year, made his son of twelve years work all night—every night from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. During the day the boy had to go to school, and out of the twenty-four hours he had only seven for meals and sleep.

But all this, bad as it is, is nothing compared with what goes on in the salt works of Droitwich. There the custom is for men and women to work together through the night; and as the heat of the works is great and the evaporation of salt spoils clothing, the men and women strip off their clothing and work together all night with no covering above the waist, and none below save a single petticoat or a pair of trowsers. The scenes enacted at these works are horrible beyond description and chastity, morality and decency among the workers are words destitute of meaning.

NORTH CAROLINA.—North Carolina ranks third among the Manufacturing States of the South. Georgia, with 20 mills, 69,782 spindles, and an annual consumption of 10,864,350 pounds of cotton, stands first; South Carolina, with 6 mills, 31,588 spindles, and annual consumption of 4,174,100 pounds of cotton, ranks second; and North Carolina, with 17 mills, 24,249 spindles, and an annual consumption of 3,537,000 pounds of cotton, is third on the list. These facts we gather from a carefully prepared article in the *Southern Magazine* for June, on the "Ruin and Reconstruction of the Southern States."—*Observer.*

LAND BUYERS PROSPECTING.—Quite a number of Northern and English gentlemen are in our midst prospecting with the view of purchasing farms. Among the former are two gentlemen from Fayette county, Iowa, who contemplate stock-raising on a large scale. They are much pleased with the section of country a few miles south of Burkeville, and are satisfied that grass could be successfully cultivated. They have returned to make arrangement for purchasihg several tracts.—*Southside (Va.,) Sentinel.*

There have been received at the penitentiary since the first of the month sixteen convicts.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.—The New York *Herald* publishes an account of a long interview with Dr. Catlan in regard to the condition of affairs in the overflowed portion of Louisiana. He says that Louisiana, between the flood and the complicated condition of politics, is in a most unfortunate condition; that misery, wretchedness, want and despair are constant companions of both whites and negroes. There is no money in the State, and aid must come from outside. The General Government must take charge of the levees. The State cannot furnish means, and it will be several years before the overflowed portions can entirely recover. All the people of the State are repudiators, and the negroes especially, favor repudiation of all State debts. This will be the issue in the next election in Louisiana. In fact, all over the South the people attribute the deplorable condition to carpet-bag rule. Dr. Catlan thinks a political crisis is inevitable in September—secret meetings being constantly held, and secret organizations formed. Civil war is probable between the whites and blacks.

STARVATION IN INDIA.—Late reports from the famine-stricken regions of India are very unfavorable. It is said that 3,000,000 persons are now dependent upon the Government for subsistence, and the distress is daily increasing. English papers intimate that the stress of the famine will be most severely felt between the middle of May and the 1st of July, unless heavy rains shall fall in the meantime. Minor details of the relief-system adopted by the British authorities have proved imperfect, and especially is this true of the facilities for the transportation of supplies. There is reason to believe, however, that all defects will be speedily remedied, and that the wants of the starving people will be attended to with such promptness and liberality as to avert any wide-sbread disaster.

THE SITUATION OF FRANCE.—The Assembly, under the new Ministry, has entered upon the discussion of the Constitutional laws. Two things appear evident. The first is, that the Bonapartists hold the balance of power and endeavor to precipitate chaos, tumult and revolution in the hope that power will come as it came after the *coup d'etat*. The other is, that the extreme legitimists and the republicans are virtually in alliance to compell the dissolution of the Assembly. It is difficult to see how a dissolution can be prevented. France no longer respects power. M. Gambetta, a clear-minded, and, judged by the Rochefort type, a conservative politician, has been making a speech in which he compliments the republican par upon its admirable organization, and predic that the final struggle will be between the republicans and Bonapartists. We see no better solution to this problem than the declaration of a republic by McMahon, and a frank acceptance on his part of the fact that only a republic is possible in France. The time has come which this soldier may become the Washington of France. If he has the courage and the patriotism to be so it will be well for his fame and for the happiness of his country.

At the meeting of the Home Missionary Society of the Baptists, just held in Washington, Dr. Jeter. of Richmond, expressed the opinion that the passage of the civil rights bill would ruin the educational interests of the South. Dr. Sears, who has charge of the educational fund for the South founded by Mr. Peabody, expressed similar views, and asked if it was expedient to destroy an excellent free school system in the States?

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. — We have later news from the South as to the crops. It now seems to be conceded that the disasters to sugar, rice and cotton will be less serious than was at first anticipated. We learn that in many of the large cotton districts the water has subsided so as to permit the work of replanting to commence, and, as the Richmond *Enquirer* informs us, if the new plant can be got in by June 15 the prospect for a good crop will be encourageing, as the rich, alluvial deposit will strengthen and hasten the growth of the cane and cotton plant." "Rice," we are further told, "will not be greatly injured if the large volume of water is speedily removed from it. Precisely such a condition of things prevailed in 1858 and 1859, and the cotton crop of those years was without precedent in extent of yield and firmness of texture.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WHITEWASH.—To make a good whitewash for out door use, take a clean water tight barrel, or other suitable cask, and put into it a half bushel of lime. Slack it by pouring boiling water over it, and in sufficient quantity to cover five inches deep, stirring it briskly till thoroughly slacked. When slacking has been effected, dissolve in water and add two pounds sulphate of zinc and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden and prevent it from cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated, by adding three pounds of yellow ochre. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior, both in appearance and durability, to common whitewash.

The Philadelphia *North American* says that it is at length fully proven, that the remarkable rise in the price of coffee, in the face of the abolition of the American tariff on the article, was the result of a vast speculative combination, having its centre in Rotterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg. The most elaborate and ingenious calculations were circulated, alleging short crops, deficient stocks and increased consumption. This is usual in all such cases, but the only basis generally is the same as in this coffee movement—pure speculation. In 1870 the price of coffee in the cities named was 69 to 70 centimes por kilo, and from this it rose in 1872 to 86 centimes, and in last February to 1.45 fr. This speculation enlisted leading merchants, and went on until these merchants had lost £220,000, and found themselves stranded, with 800,000 bags of coffee at Antwerp, and more to arrive. What the situation must be at other centres of the coffee trade may be easily conjectured.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.—Philadelphia, June 2.—At the session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod yesterday, the report of the committee recommending the use of unfermented wine in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, by all congregations, was laid on the table for the present. The committee on the order known as Grangers presented a report condemning this and all other secret order, and recommending that the Synod enjoin upon all sessions not to admit to fellowship members of this or any other secret order. The report was unanimously adopted.

"The death of Edgar Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be a severe blow to the interests confided to his keeping.

## STATE ITEMS.

### Important Suits.

Two of the most important cases that are to be tried before the Circuit Court of the United States, which convened in Raleigh on last Monday, are what are known as the Swasey and Alfred Self suits, in which the State of North Carolina is really the defendant. The Swasey suit seeks to have the State's interest in the North Carolina Railroad sold under a decree of the Court, in order to pay the bonds that were issued by the State to aid in the construction of the road. The Raleigh *State Agricultural Journal* thus reviews the subject:

"The capital stock of the N. C. Railroad is four million dollars. One million of this stock is owned privately; the other three millions the State owns. The act, however, that authorized the issue of these bonds by the State, pledged the State's stock in the road and all the dividends of the same to make good the payment of interest and principal on these bonds as the former became due or as the latter matured.

The interest had not been paid for several years, when a former proceeding, in this same Court, resulted in enjoining the Treasurer of the road from paying the dividends of the State's stock into the State Treasury, but requiring him to pay it into the hands of a receiver of the Court for the benefit of the bondholders.

We suppose these dividends have not paid all the interest due, and now the bondholders appear again before the Court by their attorneys, and ask that the State's entire property in the road be sold for their benefit.

The Circuit Court is a part of the "judicial power" of the United States; North Carolina is "one of the United States;" this stock is the property of North Carolina, and will continue to be her property unless the "judicial power" of the United States is exerted to terminate her ownership.

That instrument, Article XI, of the amendments, reads, "The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

The other case against the people in our humble judgment, asks the Court to violate more palpably still this provision of the Constitution. The framers of the Constitution knew that no court would ever entertain a suit brought simply against that mass of earth and water—that part of the earth's surface—that we call North Carolina. A State can be sued only through its officers.

Alfred Self and others wish to collect from the State of North Carolina the interest on some of the special tax bonds. They are now invoking the "judicial power" of the United States to order one of the officers of the United States to order one of the officers of the State Government to do an official act which the Legislature of the State has by law forbidden him to do. They ask the court to command Auditor Reilly to place on tax lists an amount to be collected by the Sheriffs of the State to pay interest on plaintiff's claims.

The Auditor is of the Executive Department of the State Government. If the "judicial power" of the United States can, by *mandamus*, control the Auditor in the execution of his official duties, why may not the same power direct the *Governor*, also, who is only the chief of the same department?"—*Charlotte Democrat.*

### N. C. Supreme Court.

The following applicants, after examination, were licensed to practice law in the several courts of the State:

Hiram Q. Adams, of Transylvania county.
John A. Barringer, of Guilford.
Robert O. Burton, Jr., of Halifax.
James H. C. Cordon, of Beaufort.
Francis H. Darby, of New Hanover.
Robert V. Davidson, of Buncombe.
James A. Forney, of Rutherford.
Alfred E. Holton, of Guilford.
James A. Lockhart, of Anson.
Eugene S. Martin, of New Hanover.
Murdoch McLeod, of Moore.
Richmond Pearson of Yadkin.
George A. Sparrow, of Beaufort.
Benjamin J. H. Sprouil, of Bertie.
Claudius B. Townsend, of Robeson.
Charles F. Warren, of Beaufort.
John W. Young, of Randolph.

The Durham *Tobacco Plant* says: Mary Baldwin, who lives three miles from Durham, gave birth, a few days since, to twins that rival the celebrated Siamese. The children were fully developed in every part, bodies, arms, hands, legs and feet, except there was only one head but two faces with fully developed features, the head bearing a face on either side. One was dead the other living, when born. It is thought had it not been for a fright the mother received, causing a premature birth, that the children would have lived and perhaps been raised. This is one of the most remarkable freaks of nature ever known.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: There is no small fur trade with our place. Mr. W. S. Moore purchased in 1873-'74, the following amount of skins: 6,974 dozens rabbit skins, 865 mink and otter, 3,062 muskrat, 1,049 racecoon, 278 gray fox, 20 red fox, 4,293 o'possum, 79 cat, 24 skunk. A great increase both in quantity and price over any former year except in the item of mink and otter.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: Mr. R. F. Grier, of Steel Creek neighborhood, has a ewe which gave birth this spring to a lamb. In ten days after it was born she gave birth to another, and two weeks after this she became mother of a third lamb,—all born within four weeks. This is the only instance of a thing of this kind on record, we believe, but it is true, for we have Mr. Grier's own good word for it.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says: We understand that Mr. Howes, of Gold Hill, has sold the major part of his interest in the mines of that place to a Northern company, and that these mines will be worked on a large scale. The new company is said to be composed of large capitalists, who will at once greatly increase the appliances for getting out the gold, by putting up the latest and most improved machinery.

COMMENCEMENT OF WAKE FOREST.—This will take place on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of June. Gen. A. M. Scales, of Greensboro, will deliver the Address before the Literary Society, and Rev. W. D. Thomas, D. D., of Norfolk, Va., the Sermon before the Graduating Class, on the 24th. We return our thanks to the Marshals for an invitation.

Says the *Democrat:* There will soon be twelve hundred hands on the work of building the Carolina Central Railway, between Charlotte and Wadesboro. With all the hands that can possibly be put upon the work, we do not think it can be completed beiere the 1st of December or January.

Among the names of those who have succeeded in passing the examination at the Military Academy, and are enrolled as cadets, are the following North Carolinians: Simmons B. Jones, R. V. Michaux, Jr., and Frederick Wooley.

Money order offices have been established at the following places: Beaufort, Magnolia, Wadesboro, Lumberton, Elizabethtown and Marion.

A thief entered Whitaker's Chapel church, near Enfield, on Thursday last, and stole therefrom the Bible that had lain on the altar of that church forty years.

Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, has been nominated for Judge in the seventh district, by the Conservatives.

Seven negroes were sentenced to the Penitentiary by Judge Logan, during the late term of Mecklenburg Superior Court.

Col. J. H. Thorp, of Rocky Mount, realized from one bee-hive in less than three weeks one hundred pounds of honey.

Many thousands of dollars have been lost in Rutherford county, on account of the hog cholera.

Governor Baxter is a native of Rutherford county, in this State, and moved to Arkansas about twenty years ago.

The small-pox has made its appearance in the vicinity of Pleasant Grove, Caswell county.

## GENERAL NEWS.

THE WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.—According to Mr. Pechen's report, which is highly commended by the European press, the following is the present consumption of cotton in the undermentioned countries:

| | *Spindles.* | *Consumption of cotton.* |
|---|---|---|
| England | 19,500,000 | 1,264,000,000 |
| United States | 8,350,000 | 476,000,000 |
| France | 5,200,000 | 197,000,000 |
| Germany | 5,100,000 | 228,000,000 |
| Switzerland | 2,060,000 | 56,000,000 |
| Russia | 2,000,000 | 120,000,000 |
| Austria | 1,600,000 | 106,900,000 |
| Spain | 1,400,000 | 67,200,000 |
| Belgium | 650,000 | 27,000,000 |
| Italy | 500,000 | 24,000,000 |
| Scandinavian countries | 300,000 | 18,000,000 |
| Holland | 230,000 | 9,800,000 |

Among the visitors to the Texas State Fair, at Houston, last week, was Miss Nettie Powers Houston, the youngest daughter of Col. Sam Houston. The young lady writes excellent verse, and bids fair to equal Mollie Moore, who is the pet poetess of Texas. Miss Nettie's mother is one of the most accomplished ladies in Texas, and the daughter doubtless inherits from her many of those traits of heart and intellect that combine to make the true poetess.

There have been three White House weddings since 1820. In the Green Room, Miss Maria Monroe, daughter of President Monroe, to Samuel L. Gouverneur, of New York. The second was Miss Lizzie Tyler, daughter of President Tyler, to William Waller, of Virginia, in 1843, in the East Room. By a coincidence, the eldest son of this couple married the youngest sister of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, at the Executive Mansion, Richmond, during the war. The third was that of Miss Nellie Grant.

Cuban planters who have been driven from the Island by the existing troubles are emigrating to Southern Texas, where the country between the Sabine river and the Rio Grande has been found to be well suited for the culture of the sugar cane. It is probable that in time Texas may become a large producer of sugar, as there is an extensive tract of country adapted to the growth of the cane. The present annual production is from 12,000 to 15,000 hogsheads.

The following confirmations were made on the 2d inst: Bristow, of Ky., Secretary of the Treasury; Richardson, Judge of Court of Claims; Thomas A. Henry, Collector of Customs at Pamlico, N. C.; Peter Negley, Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore, and James B. McKean, Chief Justice of Supreme Court for Utah. The confirmation of Richardson was attended with considerable opposition, and the vote was very close.

A great calamity has befallen the wine crop in France, which up to the end of April had been one of unusual promise. Early in May cold, sharp winds, accompanied by rain, hail and snow, set in, and severe frosts blighted the crops in the north, east and southwest of France. It is estimated that three-fourths of the vineyard area of the country has been affected.

Boss Tweed's daughter has just been married in New York. The wedding was a splendid affair, surpassing, in every respect, that of Miss Nellie Grant. The bride, whose father is serving a term in the penitentiary for grand larceuy, only received $500,000 worth of presents.

The Danville (Va.,) *Times* records the exploits of a man who in fifteen hunting excursions killed 52 opossums, 11 pole cats, 2 coons, 4 minks, 4 house cats, and 4 weasels. In four nights he killed 16 opossums. He killed 365 squirrels in six weeks. He carried 148 squirrels skins to the tan-yard at one time without a hole except in the eye.

According to the last German Army List, the German army number 1,324,940 men with 2,740 cannon. The field forces number 705,700 the reserve forces 243,640, and the garrison troops 375,700 men.

LITTLE ROCK, June 6.—Affairs are quiet. The State prisoners have been released on small bail. Brooks himself is on the street daily unmolested. King White has disbanded.

## THE MARKETS.

*Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, (old) | 90 | a 1 00 | Salt | 1 80 | a 1 90 |
| Wheat, | 1 50 | a 1 65 | " American, | 0 00 | |
| Flour, | 7 25 | a 8 75 | Candles ada. | 20 | a 25 |
| Meal, | 2 | a 2 | Oils, Linseed, | 0.00 | a 1.25 |
| Chop, | 1¾ | a 2 | " Kerosene, | 25 | a 40 |
| Bacon, | 12½ | a 15 | Sheetings, Fries' B. | 10 | |
| Pork, | 7 00 | a 8.00 | " " A | 10¼ | |
| Lard, | 11 | a 12 | Yarn, Fries, | 1 35 | a 0 00 |
| Eggs, | 10 | a 12½ | Iron, | 5¼ | a 6 |
| Molasses, | 34 | a 45 | Nails, | 6¼ | a 7 |
| Cheese Fac. | 18 | a 25 | Calf Skins, green, | 15 cts. | |
| " Mount. | 15 | a 00 | Tallow, | 8 | a 10 |
| Butter, | 20 | a 25 | Beeswax, | 28 | a 30 |
| Peas, | 75 | a 00 | Clover Seed, | 7 50 | a 8 00 |
| Apples, green, | 1.00 | a 1.50 | Home grown; | 0.00 | a 0.00 |
| dried, | 5 | a 10 | Barrels Flour, | Fruit | 50 |
| Potatoes, sw. | 75 | a 00 | Brick, | 6.00 | a 10.00 |
| " irish, | 100 | a 125 | Shingles, | | |
| Coffee, | 00 | a 30 | Long leaf pine, | 4.50 | a 5.5 |
| Sugar, | 8 | a 15 | Hay, per cwt. | 50 | a 60½ |
| " crushed, | 15 | a 18 | Rags, | 2½ | a 30 |
| Dried peel., peach., | 10 | a 21 | Butter Beans, | | 10 |

### WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY BROWN & GORRELL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LUGS—Common, | $3 75 | a 4 50 |
| Good, | 4 75 | a 5 50 |
| Bright, | 6 00 | a 8 00 |
| Smokers, | 9 00 | a 11 00 |
| LEAF—Common, | 5 00 | a 6 50 |
| Good, | 7 00 | a 9 50 |
| WRAPPERS—Common, | 9 00 | a 12 00 |
| Mahogany, | 14 00 | a 25 00 |
| Fine Yellow, | 25 00 | a 50 00 |

Market active—demand good.

### Danville Tobacco Market.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lugs—Very Common, | $4.00 to $5.00 |
| " Good, " | 5.00 to .600 |
| " Bright, " | 8.00 to 10.00 |
| " " Smokers, | 15.00 to 25.00 |
| Leaf—Common, | 6,00 to 8.00 |
| " Good, | 8.00 to 10.00 |
| " " Rich waxy, | 12,00 to 15.00 |
| " Common Bright | 20,00 to 30,00 |
| " Good, | 35.00 to 40.00 |
| " Fancy wrappers, | 50.00 to 75.00 |

### Richmond Tobacco Market.

DARK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lugs—Common | $ 3 50 a 4 50 |
| Medium to good | 5 00 a 6 00 |
| Extra | 6 50 a 7 00 |
| Leaf—Common | 5 00 a 6 00 |
| Medium | 6 50 a 8 50 |
| Good stemming | 9 00 a 10 50 |
| Fine wrappers | 10 50 a 14 50 |

BRIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lugs—Common to medium | 5 00 a 8 00 |
| Good to fine | 9 00 a 12 00 |
| Leaf—Fillers | 8 00 a 10 00 |
| Extra | 14 00 a 15 00 |

**New York,** June 9—Cotton, 18¼ a 18½; Flour, $4 00 to $4 25; Corn, 90 a 92; Wheat $1 60 a $1 78; Gold, $000 a $1 10½

**Charlotte,** June 9.—Bacon 11½ a 13½; Flour, $4 00 a $0 00; Corn, 1 08 a 1 10; Oats, 75 a 00; Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00; Peas, 110 a 125; Lard, 13 a 14½.

**Richmond,** June 9.—Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Corn 88 a 92; Oats 00 a 70; Flour $7 00 a $7 50.

**Fayetteville,** June 9.—Bacon 10 a 12; Flour, $6 50 a $7 50; Corn 1 25 a 1 30; Oats 65 a 0 00; Rye, $1 50; Wheat, $1 50 a $1 75 Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, $2 00; Brandy, $2 50 a $0 00; Salt, $1 75 a 0 00.


## White Wash Brushes.

A LOT OF SUPERIOR
WHITE WASH BRUSHES
Just received at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
May 21, 1874.

FRESH TAMARINDS, at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.

## HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

## Brem, Brown & Co.,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF GENERAL HARDWARE AND CUTLERY CARRIAGE AND SADDLERY HARDWARE AND TRIMMINGS

Orders Solicited.

☞ Ours is a SOUTHERN HOUSE and we compete with Northern Prices. 24-4t.

## Land for Sale and Rent.

I have several tracts of land for sale, some well improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good fresh tobacco land.

Terms easy to purchasers.

I have also several farms to rent for next year, which are in good order.

No cropper need apply unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties.

For further particulars apply to

Salem N. C., June 1, 1874.-23-tf. H. W. FRIES.


## LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., June 1st, 1874.

LADIES' LIST.

Nancy M. Holder, Miss Elizabeth Miller, Miss V. E. McKinsey, Mrs. Caroline Roberson.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Hill Crews, Frederick Crews, Col. Gray, Charles Gibson, Elisha Harper, Ellex Harper, Thomas H. Knott, Cyrus Q. Lemmond, George S. Mathews, Andrew J Motsinger, Auston McKaughan, Thomas New, James G. Newsum, L. W. Pegram, G. B. Robertson, Hill Rike, B. J. Snider, Robert Sersey, (col.) H. J. Simmons, J. W. Slauter, Jonathan Tucker, W. T. Warner, S. W. Walls.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.


## Sale of Valuable STORE HOUSE, DWELLING HOUSE AND LOTS,

On Main Street, Salem, N. C.

On the 10th day of July, 1874, under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to me by E. L. Hege and wife Mary J. Hege, on the 13th day of September, 1869, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, a certain valuable LARGE BRICK STORE HOUSE, 2½ stories high, and basement 35 x 60 feet, brick counting and private room attached, 20 x 30 feet. Also BRICK STORE HOUSE, 2 stories high and basement; Ware House, Carriage House, and lot. Also the valuable BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 32 x 42 feet, 2 stories high, and basement, out houses and lot, on Main Street, in Salem, N. C., bounded by the lots of Julius E. Mickey and Z. G. Hege, being the property upon which the said E. L. Hege now resides.

This is the most valuable and convenient property, and one of the best business stands in this section of country, being near the Railroad and Depot, and intermediate between the towns of Salem and Winston.

Terms made known on day of sale.

R. A. KING TENNENT,
May 30th, 1874. Mortgagee.

## CHEAPER THAN EVER.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Spring and Summer HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

**Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**

Salem, N. C., April 16, 1874. 16-tf.

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE & LOT on Walnut Street. Also some FOURGOOD BUILDING LOTS on MarshalStreet.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.

Salem, N. C., April 30, 1874.

## SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT,

On Main Street, Salem, N. C.

ON THE 10th DAY OF JULY, 1874, under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to me by Christian Hege and his wife A. M. Hege, and Z. G. Hege and his wife S. A. Hege, on the 7th day of February, 1873, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, a certain valuable BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, the late residence of Christian Hege, situated on Main Street, in the town of Salem, N. C., bounded by the lots in the occupancy of E. L. Hege and Catharine Welfare.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. W. HUNTER,
June 1st, 1874.-23. tds. Mortgagee.

## LUMBER, SHINGLES and BRICK.

WE have now, and expect to keep constantly on hand for sale at our MILL IN SALEM, a large lot of SAWED OAK AND PINE LUMBER of almost any size and quality, both *green and dried.*

We have also on hand a large lot of SHINGLES and BRICK which we will sell at reasonable rates.

We are prepared to furnish parties wishing to build, with any material they may desire, in quantities large or small, immediately or at short notice.

PLANING, MATCHING, and all kinds of WOOD WORK done promptly, and at reasonable rates.

FOGLE BROS.

Salem, N. C., May 28, 1874.-22-tf.

## NOVELS! NOVELS!

A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

## FAIRBANK'S SCALES FOR SALE.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW LOT OF LAMP SHADES.

At Zevely's

## VARNISH AT ZEVELY'S.

All in need of VARNISH of a superior quality, can be accommodated at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, SALEM, N. C.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. during the week, and n Sunday from 7 to 8 a. m.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 9, p. m.; due every day, except Monday, by 3, a. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3, p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Friday at 7, a. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Panther Creek mail, *via* Lewisville: closes every Saturday, at 7, a. m.; due, by 8, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

ONLY 50 CENTS.—The PRESS for three months.

A PARTY of ladies and gentlemen, left this place for the Mountains of Western North Carolina, last Thursday, amply prepared for camping in the old fashioned way. This will enable them to go when and where they please. Several ladies and gentlemen also left for New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore during the past week.

NEW POLICE.—Mr. Joseph O. Hall was elected Nightwatch and Policeman, and Mr. H. N. Null Policeman, on Friday night last. Mr. Hall patrols the streets from dark until 4 P. M. Mr. Null from dark to midnight. Dr. T. F. Keehln was elected Street Commissioner.

WEST STREET will be extended in a few days and town lots laid out in what is known as the "twelve acre field." Several applications for the lots have already been made and the probability is that they will all be taken up before long.

Other fields in the vicinity will also be laid out in lots as soon as there is demand for them. We should hold out every inducement to enable mechanics to secure permanent homes among us.

COMMENCEMENT DAY at Yadkin College was attended by a large concourse of people, variously estimated at from 800 to 1,000.

The students, both male and female, spoke well, and gave evidence of close application.

Mr. Price's address was highly creditable, and was well received.

The Salem Cornet Band rendered excellent and appropriate music.

We return thanks to the Eumenian and Philanthropic Literary Societies for an invitation to attend Commencement exercises of Davidson College, on the 24th inst.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—One night last week after the 10 o'clock train had left the Depot, some party or parties, attempted to break into the house of Jacob Hicks, the engineer of the Railroad, who was, of course absent. The alarm was given; but before assistance arrived the rogues had fled.

ANOTHER.—On Saturday night last, a pane of glass in one of the show windows of C. W. Vogler's Grocery was smashed and a small lot of candy stolen.

NOTICE, AND FAIR WARNING TO ALL TRESPASSERS ON MORAVIAN CHURCH LAND.—The Board of Trustees of the Congregation of United Brethren of Salem and its vicinity, now an incorporated body, hereby give general notice and warn all persons from trespassing on their land and lots in the following manner:

1st. All persons are forbid *cutting any trees*, whether dead or green, upon any lot or land belonging to them, without express permission from the Board or the Forester, Mr. Levin Brietz.

2nd. All persons are hereby forbid *moving any soil or dirt*, whether for building or other purposes, from any of their land or lots, without express permission obtained from this Board. Much damage has been inflicted on us in this respect, and purchasers of land or lots then claim deductions and damages.

3rd. Occupying any portion of land or lots by any *wagon, cart, barrels, kegs, jugs, &c., engaged in selling liquor* is positively forbidden, and trespassers will be proceeded against.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. W. HUNTER, *Chairman.*

E. A. VOGLER, *Secretary.*

Salem, N. C., June 8, 1874.

### Summer Resorts.

It has almost become a necessity for the residents of some sections of this State to spend a few months in the up country of our good old State, usually from July to October. Our low country friends seek the invigorating breezes of the Piedmont section and make occasional excursions to the mountains. It is known that ample accommodations can be had in our town, forming, as it were an agreeable base of operations among the gentle elevations and craggy peaks of this section of country.

Indeed Salem itself presents attractions to those who desire a pleasant retreat from the more crowded resorts of the giddy devotees of fashion, seldom equalled, and surpassed by none.

We have pleasant surroundings, good water, (including several mineral springs, which might be made very attractive, with but little expense) and one of the best *tables d'hote* in Western North Carolina. Our mornings and evenings are generally pleasant, gentle breezes prevailing.

Situated as we are in the midst of the finest fruit-growing section of the State, our market is supplied with fruits from May to October,—strawberries, raspberries, cherries, apricots, plums, peaches, apples, melons, grapes, pears, &c.,—at very reasonable prices. These are a few of our local attractions, added to which we have beautiful promenades leading to various points of interest, such as the Cemetery, and the open glades and woodlands surrounding our town. Our public square is a beautiful spot, overshadowed by the venerable and classic walls of Salem Female Academy, and other buildings of interest to the visitor. The private grounds in rear of the Academy are beautiful and well kept. Our Waterworks, though small, anti-date the revolutionary struggle of 1776, and are a monument to the enterprise of our forefathers, which should be worthily emulated by their descendants, increasing our water facilities, particulary as we are *threatened with growing into a city*, at no distant day.

Some very fine mountain scenery is situated within a days' drive of this place, making a series of charming landmarks from many localities in the vicinity. Those who desire a visit to the "everlasting hills" can be accommodated at any time.

Among the most attainable and pleasant localities of this kind is the Pilot Mountain, rising from a comparative plain, in Surry county, and forming, perhaps, one of the grandest isolated peaks east of the Rocky Mountains, from which a magnificent view presents itself. This peak is about twenty-five miles distant from Salem, and is easily approached from the excellent Hotel of Mr. Dalton, about six miles from its base. Every information, relative to this remarkable mountain can be ascertained here and guides, if desired, procured Mr. Dalton's enterprise and good management has caused quite a village to grow up around his extensive tobacco factory. It is as pleasant a place as we ever stopped at.

The Sauratown Mountains are also within a day's drive of this place. This wilderness of hills lies in Stokes county, culminating in Moore's Knob, a peak considerably higher than the Pilot, and embracing a splendid panorama of valley and mountain.

Here you can revel, to your heart's content, without those modern appliances which so mar natural enchantments. The Knob is easy of ascent, and although higher than the Pilot is accompanied with no danger whatever. The guide, Dick Chamberlain, is a sight worth seeing, and his inimitable and genial smile will never be forgotten.

The Piedmont Springs are pleasantly located in the midst of these mountains, have recently been greatly improved, and are now one of the most pleasant retreats in the State.

Among the other points of interest are "Pivot Rock," "The Cascade," "Tory's Cave," and the "Flexible Sandstone Quarry." This last is the guide's secret, which he jealously guards as it is a source of some revenue to him.

The "Pinnacles of the Dan" loom up majestically in Henry county, Va., several days' journey from here, and form perhaps the wildest scenery this side the Blue Ridge. The accommodations are those you find at the homes of the mountain farmer, and though plain, are given with that hospitality only found in such localities.

The Pinnacles are difficult of ascent, being very precipitous, requiring nerve and care and should not be attempted by the timid. But to the bold, adventurous boy or young man, they present an attractive resort for a week or more

Thus, with Salem for a base, three of the most charming and picturesque regions in our State can be reached at comparatively little expense, which, with the home-like comfort of our city, will give the excursionist unusual variety and pleasure.

DAVIE COUNTY.—The following are the Conservative nominees: For Representative, Charles Anderson; Clerk of the Superior Court, H. B. Howard; Sheriff. C. C. Sanford; Register of Deeds, Ephraim Gaither; Treasurer, Mathew Fulford; Coroner, Wiley Bailey; Surveyor, W. R. Gibbs. For Commissioners—T. T. Maxwell, N. A. Peeler, John Lunn, P. H. Cain and William Duvault.

Several of the farmers in this vicinity are cutting their "May wheat," which is said to be very fine. As far as we can learn, the general crop of the cereal will be unusually fine.

"CHERRIES RIPE," are abundant in our market. In a few weeks the May apples will come on, followed by the yellow June and other summer varieties.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were the hottest days of the season. In the afternoon the thermometer ranging from 90 to 102 in the shade.

☞ See advertisement of Messrs. Brem, Brown & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

☞ Just received a fine lot of Preserved Ginger, also a large lot of Lemons, at

June 11, 1874. C. W. VOGLER'S.

J. E. MICKEY has just returned from the Northern cities, where he bought a large lot of SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, MATERIAL for CARRIAGES and HARNESS, HARDWARE, STOVES and TIN-WARE. 16

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has also, in person, selected the largest lot of MILLINERY GOODS and NOTIONS ever brought to this country. 16.

The American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 10-1y.

LIVER CURE.—"Simmons' Hepatic Compound or Liver Cure," to be had at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, wholesale and retail.

### Thistle Edition Waverly Novels.

Sold only by subscription. Two Volumes per month. Apply to L. V. & E. T. Blum Agents, Salem, N. C.

### Blanks!

Deeds of Conveyance or Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Summons, Judgments and Executions, and Chattel Mortgages, neatly printed, and for sale at the PRESS office.

### WANTED!

400 CORDS OF TAN BARK.

Salem, N. C., Mar. 23. J. W. FRIES.

SAFE, SPEEDY AND SURE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound,—a remedy for all diseases of the Chest and Air Passages, at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.


## THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to

PAMPHLETS,
ADVERTISING SHEETS,
POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to. order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements for HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

**VARNISHES**—A variety of the best Varnishes just received at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Salem, N. C., April 2, 1874.

## [PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY,

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Feb. 22d, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | ACCOMO. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte, | 7.00 P. M. | 8.35 A. M. |
| " Air-line Junction, | 7.28 " | 8.55 " |
| " Salisbury, | 10.09 " | 10.47 " |
| " Greensboro, | 2.15 " | 1.15 P. M. |
| " Danville, | 5.28 " | 3.27 " |
| " Burkville, | 11.40 A. M. | 8.06 " |
| Arrive Richmond, | 2.32 P.M. | 11.02 " |

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | ACCOMP. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Richmond, | 1.48 P. M. | 5.03 A. M. |
| " Burkville, | 4.58 " | 8.28 " |
| " Danville, | 9.52 " | 1. 03 P. M. |
| " Greensboro, | 1.16 A. M. | 4.00 " |
| " Salisbury, | 3.56 " | 6.33 " |
| Arrive Charlotte, | 6.43 " | 9.00 " |

| STATIONS. | GOING EAST. MAIL. | GOING WEST. MAIL. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 2.00 A. M. | Arrive 12.30A. M. |
| " Comp'y Shops, | 3.55 " | Leaves 11.05 " |
| " Raleigh, | 8.30 A. M. | " 6.49 " |
| Arrive Goldsboro, | 11.40 " | " 3.00 P.M. |

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH

No. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Salem - - - | 8 00 A. M. |
| Arrive at Greensboro, - - - | 9 40 A. M. |
| Leave Greensboro - - - | 4 05 P. M. |
| Arrive at Salem - - - | 5 50 P. M. |

No. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, - - - | 1.30, A. M. |
| Arrive at Salem, - - - | 3.25, A. M. |
| Leave Salem - - - | 10.00, P. M. |
| Arrive at Greensboro, - - - | 12.00. M. |

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.40 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of roads. Accommodation daily between Danville and Richmond (Sundays excepted.)

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.42 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.39, p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35, a. m., arrive at Richmond, 7.58, a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

For further information, address

S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

## HERRINGS SAFES!

HAVE proved their worth in more than one thousand accidental fires, preserving a vast amount of property. Their superiority fully demonstrated in the GREAT FIRES of CHICAGO, BOSTON, and PORTLAND.

**30,000 FRANCS**

HERRING SAFES



Awarded at the Paris Exhibition to

THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD!!!

HERRING'S NEW PATENT

CHAMPION BANKER'S SAFES!

Patent high and low steel-welded, combined with Patent Franklinite. Proof against the blow-pipe, as well as the drill. With Patent Hinged Tongue and Grooved Door and Patent Rubber-Packed Flange. Proof against wedges, nitro-glycerine and gunpowder.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

**HERRINGS & FARREL,**

251 & 252 Broadway, cor. Murray St., New York.
807 Chestnut St. Philadelphia,
60 & 62 Sunbury St., Boston,
48 State St., Chicago.
53 Camp St., New Orleans.

March 12, 1874.–11-6m.

## CHAS. W. VOGLER,

S. W. CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,

SALEM, N. C.

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS A SPECIATY.

ORANGES, LEMONS, COCOA-NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, FINE FRENCH AND COMMON CANDY, FANCY CAKES, CANNED FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c., &c., &c.

**FINE CIGARS,**

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

BRIGGS & BRO'S

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Flour-Pots, Pipes and Domestic Earthen-Ware.

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, COAL OIL, SALT, SHOES, DRUGS, SPICES, PATENT MEDICINES, PAPER, ENVELOPES, POCKET KNIVES, COLLARS, PORTEMONNAIES, &., &c.

Feb. 5, 1874.–6.

## FOR SALE.

2 Heavy Young DRAFT HORSES.
1 Fine Buggy Animal.
1 Rockaway,
1 Express Wagon.
1 2 Horse Wagon
1 one horse Wagon.

Will sell on reasonable terms.

R. A. WOMMACK.

Jan. 29, 1874.–5–

## H. C. RICH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ladies' Misses' & Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into a co-partnership, under the title of H. C. RICH & Co., for the manufacture of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, respectfully invite all their old customers and the public generally, to give them a call.

Our shoes can be found on sale at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S MILLINERY STORE, on Main Street, next door to W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.

We use the best stock, and will try and do good, honest work.

H. C. RICH. G. A. RICH

Feb. 1. 1874. 6-tf.

**POND'S EXTRACT CURES**

Neuralgia, Piles, Headache,
Diarrhœa, Boils, Soreness,
Lameness, Burns, Sprains,
Toothache, Scalds, Wounds,
Sore Throat, Ulcers, Bruises,
Rheumatism, Hemorrhages,
ETC.

CURED BY POND'S EXTRACT

**Family Bibles,** Fine and Common. at the BOOK STORE.

## DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the

BOOKSTORE.

TIP TOP BARGAINS. AT

## Spring Greeting,

# 1874.

We call the attention of customers and the public generally to our new and very elegant

**STOCK of GOODS**

lately purchased in the Northern Cities at greatly reduced prices, and now

Complete in Every Department.

Our stock embraces every kind of general merchandise, and will be offered for sale at very short profits.

We call special attention to our extensive line of

**DRESS GOODS**

n new and attractive designs, including all descriptions of White Goods; and to our full assortment of Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, and Fancy Goods. Also to our Ladies' and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, unrivalled for beauty and durability.

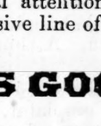
We have special inducements to offer in many kinds of goods, and Farmers and Mechanics, their wives and daughters, can be supplied with every needful article, at lower prices than they have paid since the war.

Our Stock is very complete, embracing many new and useful articles.

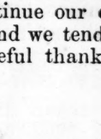
We shall continue our endeavors to win custom, and we tender to all our friends grateful thanks for numerous favors.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 28, 1874.— 18.



THE BOTTOM PRICES



## R. A. WOMMACK & CO.,

Have received their recent purchase of Goods, and their

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK

IS NOW

**FULL AND COMPLETE**

**IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.**

They tender to their many friends and customers their thanks for the very liberal share of patronage hitherto extended to them, and solicit them to call and see them again, and often.

THEY BARTER FOR, AND PROMISE THE

**HIGHEST MARKET PRICES**

FOR ALL KINDS OF

Grain, Plank, Rags, Butter, Eggs, Fruit, Bacon, &c.,

in short all sorts of

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Salem, N. C., May, 1874. 23—

## SPRING 1874. GOODS.

## J. L. FULKERSON

IS NOW OFFERING A SPLENDID LINE OF

ENTIRELY NEW STYLES

SPRING DRESS GOODS

SHAWLS, &c.,

Which surpass any thing heretofore offered in this market, either in STYLE, PRICE OR QUALITY,

suitable for all classes, "HAPPY BRIDES NOT EXCEPTED."

EVERY WEEK BRINGS SOMETHING NEW.

☞ Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see

J. L. FULKERSON.

*Salem, N. C., March 19th, 1874.*

## THE SPRING TRADE

IS OPEN, AND

## J. BLICKENDERFER,

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

It is unnecessary to name all the different lines of goods in Store; it is enough to say that anything ever found in a

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE

CAN BE HAD HERE.

☞ New Styles of Goods received every few days.

J. BLICKENDERFER,

Salem, N. C. May 7, 1874. SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER, Supervisor.

## NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,



AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N C

## HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

WINSTON, N. C.,

*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN*

Dry Goods, Groceries & General Merchandise.

Are sole agents in Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin and Davie counties for the sale of "WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE," "VIRGINIA TOBACCO GUANO," and "SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO."

Also keep for sale "GILHAM'S TOBACCO FERTILIZERS," PERUVIAN GUANO, LAND PLASTER and other fertilizers.

Agents for the FARMER'S FRIEND and WATT PLOWS. We guarantee every plow sold to give satisfaction. ☞ All Fertilizers and Plows are sold at manufacturer's prices, freight added.

**Greensboro Cooking Stoves, at Factory Prices.**

Our Ware-houses are on Shallow Ford Street, one door west of our Store, the other on the east side of town, at the terminus of the Railroad.

☞ Agents for "The Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., of Va." A good, safe and reliable Company

February, 19, 1874.–8tf.

## LASH'S WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.,

HAS BEEN GREATLY ENLARGED, and is now the largest in the State, with TEN SKY-LIGHTS, and has superior arrangements for SHOWING TOBACCO. This establishment has a good

**Camp Ground, Stalls, and a well of Water on the premises.**

We have now large orders for Tobacco to fill from manufacturers in Baltimore and other places, which will enable us to get the very highest prices for Tobacco.

We have with us, O. C. SMITH, the popular Auctioneer; H. B. GOLDING, Floor Manager, and J. P. HANNAH, General Canvasser.

☞ Give us a call when you bring your Tobacco to Winston. All we ask is a fair trial, and we guarantee satisfaction to all with whom we have dealings.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, we remain, Very Respectfully,

Winston, N. C., Feb. 26, 1874.–9tf LASH & HAIRSTON

For Bargains in Dry Goods and Groceries go to the Stores of Pfohl & Stockton, Salem and Winston, N.

## Poetry.

### 'Tis But a Drop.

"'Tis but a drop,"—the father said,
And gave it to his son;
But little did he think a work
Of death was then begun.
The "drop" that lured him when a babe,
Scvroe lisped his father's name,
Planted a fatal appetite,
Deep in his infant frame.

"'Tis but a drop," the comrades cried,
In truaut school-boy tone;
"It did not hurt us in our robes,
It will not now we're grown."
And so they drank the mixture up,
That reeling youthful band;
For each had learned to love the taste
From his own father's hand!

"'Tis but a drop—I need it now,"
The staggering drunkard said;
"It was my food in infancy—
My meat and drink and bread.
A drop—a drop—oh, let me have,
'Twill so refresh my soul!"
He took it—trembled - drank and died,
Grasping the fatal bowl.

## Humorous.

### Josh Billings Items.

Thare are excepshuns to all rules, no doubt, but the excepshuns don't win often enuff to make 'em pay.

The same time spent in learning to phiddle a passable tune on one string would enable a man to becum an elegant shumaker.

Man is the only thing kreated with reason, and still he iz the most onreasonable thing kreated.

Happiness konsists in having what we want, and wanting what we have.

There iz lots of eddicated people in the world who if it went for their learning wouldn't kno anything.

I know what it is to be a grandpa—its fun alive.

Respectability in these times depends a good deal on a man's bank account.

Everybody but the cussed phools are to work for themselfs.

Thare iz a kind ov kurosity which iz very common in pholks, which prompts them to see how near they kan go to a mule's heels and not get hit.

Silence is safe. The man who haz not spoke alwaz haz the advantage of him who haz.

The parrott iz not a game bird, altho' they bite good, hold on well, and die hard.

A parrott will live 200 years and grow cross tew the last.

They have no song, but kan be learnt to swear korrectly.

A parrott in a private family iz about as useless az a second attack ov the measels, and makes more trouble than taking a school-marm to board.

Whatsoever kan happen may happen, and we have no excuse for being surprised at ennything in this life.

Many people are virtewous for the reputatien ov it.

In a square man the heart is alwaz too much for the head, and I am glad ov it.

A regular old-fashioned, thorough-bred lie don't do much hurt. It's the half-breeds that do the mischief.

I cater for little children—I luv em—I believe they have been a great suckcess thus far, and ain't going tew run out as long as pholks last.

I find plenty ov people who are willing tew tell you all they kno, but the misery ov the trade iz they don't kno much.

It iz just az natural for an an old phellow tew give adviz az it iz tew grunt.

Thare is only one impulse ov the human harte that is alike in us all, and that is self-luv.

### A Furious Sweetheart.

The habit of hanging mackeral on a nail near the door to dry broke up a match on Essex street on Wednesday night. The couple got home late in the evening, and going around back of the house so as not to disturb the folks, they sat down on the stoop to think. During the process she leaned her head, in a new spring hat, against the house, and became absorbed in the stars and other improvements, while he tenderly eyed his boots. About half an hour was spent in this profitable occupation, when the young man felt something trickle down his neck. "Don't weep, Julia," he softly murmured. "I ain't," she said, surprised. He looked up and his eyes rested on an oozy substance back of her head. "What's that on the back of your hat?" he cried. She jumped up at this interrogation, and instinctively placing her hand on the back of her head, drew it away again full of an unpleasantly flavored slime. With a shriek of rage and passion the infuriated girl tore the mackeral from the nail, and trampled it beneath her feet, while she snatched off her hat and tore it in shreds with her livid fingers. The horror-stricken young man, not knowing what else to do, jumped the first fence and disappeared, and hasn't been seen since.—*Danbury News.*

"That's right, boys," said an old gentleman to some boys who were playing marbles on the sidewalk; "I used to play marbles myself and I like to see you enjoy yourselves." The man here stepped on one of the marbles, slid about six feet and sat down on a large glass agate. "If ever I catch you playing marbles around here again," said he, flourishing his cane, "I'll frail every one of you."

"Nothing," said an impatient husband, "reminds me so much of Balaam and his ass as two women stopping in church and obstructing the way to indulge in their everlasting talk." "But you forget, my dear," returned the wife meekly, "that it was the angel who stopped the way, and Balaam and his ass who complained of it."

A keen-witted servant girl in Troy, New York, told the milkman the other day that he gave his cows too much salt. "How do you know that?" said the lactel-list. 'Sure, I kin tell by the milk that they dhrink too much wather entirely!" said the girl. The milkman drove off in a hurry.


**NOVELS! NOVELS!**

A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

**FAIRBANK'S SCALES FOR SALE.**

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW LOT OF LAMP SHADES.

At Zevely's

# HOME LIFE
## IN THE BIBLE.

By the author of "Night Scenes in the Bible" and "Our Father's House," of which nearly 200,000 have been sold. Home Life" is commended by ministers of all churches as "the author's best book," "full of precious thoughts," "Truths precious as gems," "a choice book for every family," &c. Steel engravings, rose tinted paper, rich binding, and for rapid sale unsqualed. **AGENTS, Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen,** wanted in every county; $75 to $100 per month. Send for circular.

**ZEIGLER & McCURDY,**
14 518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Farmers Attention!**

THE ADVANCE MOWER!

**Simple, Cheap, Durable and Efficient.**

**Warranted to give Satisfaction.**

PRICE $120.

THE ADVANCE MOWER is again offered to farmers of the Carolinas, as being the best adapted to the South, where a machine of any kind, to be efficient, must be built of strong materials, yet of easy draft. The Advance Mower was built with these facts full in view, therefore to make a Mower both light, yet strong and durable, the manufacturers of the Advance have saved neither time nor expense and have built the entire machine of iron enclosing all the gearing in an iron case, so as to exclude all dirt from the journals, gearing, &c.

The Advance is no new and untried machine, but one that is favorably known in almost every county in North Carolina and in all kinds of localities, from the swamps of Eastern North Carolina to the rugged mountains of the Blue Ridge. Send for circular to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

15-tf

PEPPER, Ginger, Spice, Cloves, Cinnamon, | FRESH AND GENUINE, P. O. BUILDING, SALEM, N. C.

**SAY!!**

**Is Your Life Insured?**

IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

**THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL**

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*

Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

**FINE IMPORTED ENGRAVINGS.**

(Large size) for Framing or for Portfolios.

This catalogue of engravings comprises a list of elegant works, from the best American and European artists. Every variety of subject is represented—Portraits, Landscapes, Animals, Figures, Marine Views, and Historical Pictures, from such well known artists as LANDSEER, HERRING, WILKIE, ROSA BONHEUR, and others.

OVER 700 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

They are of all sizes, from 12x15 to 26x40, and can be sent by mail or express, prepaid, carefully done up in roller, and without injury.

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A discount made on all large purchases.

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FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

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These engravings have appeared in the Eclectic Magazine, and comprise the Portraits of nearly every distinguished man of the past and present centuries.

Our list contains portraits of HISTORIANS, POETS, ARTISTS, WARRIORS, KINGS, STATESMEN, HISTORIC AND IDEAL PICTURES, &c.

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They are printed on different sized paper; either small size, 7x19, or quarto size, 10x10, and can be sent by mail, carefully done up in roller, prepaid, to any address.

Price, small size, 10 cts.—Quarto size, 15 cts.

*A specimen of each size and catalogue sent on receipt of 25 cents.*

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BOWEN & MERCER'S SUPER PHOSPHATE.

$40 00 PER TON.

Warranted equal to any manufactured.

No Agents. Send for pamphlet of References.

GROUND BONE, warranted, $43 per ton.

GROUND LUMP PLASTER, GUANO,

300,000 BUSHELS SHELL LIME.

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**ABOUT 200 pounds** Long Primer like the following line, at 30 cents per pound,

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AT THE BOOKSTORE.

**50 ct. BOOKS BY MAIL.**

DeWitt's Perfect Orator,
Webster's Business Man,
American Farrier and Horse Doctor,
Horse Tamer and Farrier,
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Fortune Telling by Cards,
Parlor Tricks with Cards,
The Parlor Magician.

Address, with price enclosed,

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

March 12, 1874. Salem, N. C.

**HARVEY & JONES,**

**GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS**

AND

**LIQUOR MERCHANTS,**

COMMERCIAL BLOCK,

**Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,**

**RICHMOND, VA**

July 17, 1873 29-12m

**VARNISH AT ZEVELY'S.**

All in need of VARNISH of a superior quality, can be accommodated at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, SALEM, N. C.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

**THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.**

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

**PURELY VEGETABLE,**

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

**For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.**

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWELL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA.

**IT HAS NO EQUAL.**

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

*Manufactured Only by*

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

**Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.**

[42- ]

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

**CONSUMPTION**

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY

**SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,**

**And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.**

August 7 1873. 1y.

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**Boston, New York, Philadelpia and Baltimore, and the South and South West.**

Great Southern Dispatch Fast Freight Line, Via Norfolk, Va.

THIS FAST FREIGHT LINE is owned, controlled and operated by the Railroad and Steamboat Companies in interest—the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad Company, the Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., the Western North Carolina R. R. Company, the Old Dominion Steamship Co., the Merchant's & Miner's Transportation Co., Annamessic Line, and Clyde Steamers, and the Baltimore Steam Packet Co.—who guarantee

Bills of Lading and Rates always as Low as the Published rates of any other

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Mark Goods "G. S. D.," *via* Norfolk, and ship as follows:

From BOSTON, by Miner's & Merchant's Transportation Co., W. M. Clark, Agent, Old State House.

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From PHILADELPHIA, by Philadelpdia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R. Co., (Annamessic Line.) Office, 44, S. Fifth St., above Chestnut and corner Washington Avenue and Swanson St.—John S. Wilson, Agent.

From PHILADELPHIA, by Clyde & Co's Steamers. Office, 12 South Delaware Avenue. Clyde & Co., Agents.

From BALTIMORE, by Baltimore Steam Packet Co., (Bay Line.) Office, 157 West Baltimore St. Edwin Fitzgerald, Agent.

Claims for losses, damages, and over charges settled promptly by Thos. Pinckney, Claim Agent, Norfolk, Va.

Freight handled carefully and forwarded promptly in through cars.

No Drayage Transfers by this Route.

For further information apply to officers and agent of the above Railroad or Steamboat Lines, or to

THOMAS PINCKNEY, Agent,
Norfolk, Va.

R. A. JENKINS, Agent,
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April 2, 1874.-14-3m.

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SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND

OR

**LIVER CURE,**

For all derangements of the Kidney's, Skin, Stomach, Bowels, &c., it has no equal. It is perfectly harmless and effective. This medicine is pronounced by Dr. C. A. Simmons, the former proprietor of Simmons' Liver Regulator, as being far superior to it or any other Liver Medicine now offered the public. For sale wholesale and retail at Zevely's Drug Store, at Manufacturer's prices.

E. L. KING & SONS, Columbia, S. C.,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

April 9, 1874.-15-12m.

**VINEGAR BITTERS**

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY — CALIFORNIA — DR. WALKER'S — VINEGAR BITTERS

**Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters** are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

**If men will enjoy good health,** let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

**R. H. McDONALD & CO.,**

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**Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.**

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| 30 CASH GIFTS, | 3,000 each, | 90,000 |
| 50 CASH GIFTS, | 2,000 each, | 100,000 |
| 100 CASH GIFTS, | 1,000 each, | 100,000 |
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**$250,000**

is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has broken the monopoly of High Prices.

**THE NEW FLORENCE**

Is the only machine that sews backwards and forwards, or to the right and left.

**Simplest—Cheapest—Best.**

Sold for Cash Only. Special Terms to CLUBS and DEALERS.

April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

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LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned have been appointed General Agents for the above named company for the State of North Carolina, and will have the regular receipts of the company in their hands for collection. Policy holders and others should communicate direct to

**E. NYE HUTCHISON & SON,**
*Agents Wanted.* **Charlotte, N. C.**

**$25** A DAY GUARANTEED using our WELL AUGER AND DRILL in good territory. HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS FROM GOVERNORS OF IOWA, ARKANSAS AND DAKOTA. Catalogues free. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

**Advertisers** send 25 cts. to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y., for their *Eighty-page Pamphlet*, showing cost of advertising.

22-4w.

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**METALLIC BURIAL CASES.**

**For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.**

THEY ARE MADE OF THE

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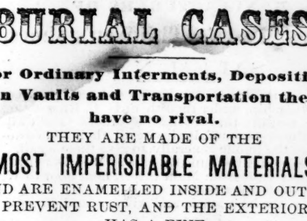
AND ARE ENAMELLED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE

**ROSEWOOD FINISH.**



When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

**W. M. RAYMOND M'F'G. COMPANY,**

Proprietors and Manufacturers.

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DEALERS IN

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Largest Stock Kept in the County.

**SALEM, N. C.**

Feo. 12, 1874.-7tf.

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**A FRESH SUPPLY OF FANCY GOODS**

Such as PAPIER MACHE DESKS, BRONZE and GLASS INKSTANDS, PEARL PAPER KNIVES, PEARL CARD CASES, FANCY PENHOLDERS, LETTER WEIGHTS, &c., &c.

**AT THE BOOK STORE.**

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low price
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